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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 78 66

July 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 81 73

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

四拜禮 號九十月七年英曆

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

An "Unsinkable Politician" Discovered.

London, July 17.

The Ministerial changes are generally received cautiously. The Premier is congratulated on the originality and the boldness of the changes, but it is pointed out that the country, while wishing the new Ministers well, will judge them entirely on results. The promotion of Sir Eric Geddes was most unexpected, but tributes are paid to his ability and the choice is regarded as sound. The chief controversy centres around Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Montagu and Mr. Addison, which the newspapers criticise according to their political complexion.

The *Morning Post* says that the appointment of Mr. Montagu is a scandal, and the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill proves that "if we have not invested in unsinkable ship, we have discovered an unsinkable politician."

The *Times* says:—"Mr. Churchill's enthusiasm and ingenuity should be useful in the Ministry of Munitions, but it must emphatically be made clear that the country will not tolerate any attempt to resuscitate amateur strategy." The *Times* adds that it is high time that munitions production was divorced from the task of dealing with labour, and says that Mr. Montagu's selection is unfortunate.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the wisdom of Sir Edward Carson's nomination is questionable. It is high time that Mr. Churchill's energy was harnessed in the Ministry. He and Mr. Montagu may strengthen the Government from a debating standpoint.

The *Daily News* says that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Addison must be glad to leave the posts in which they had been so unsuccessful.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Valuable Advance.

London, July 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says yesterday's advance on the left bank of the Meuse is of considerable importance. It releases Hill 304, which the enemy has been closely pressing, and has also done much to clear the approaches to Verdun.

The fury with which the Germans are attacking in Champagne creates the belief that the internal situation in the Central Empires urgently demands some sort of victory.

There is artillery fire of great intensity on the Belgian Front.

More Ground Gained.

London, July 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fighting to the east of Monchy le Preux resulted in a further gain of ground and the capture of prisoners.

We successfully raided to the north-east of Oosttaverne and near Boesinghe, and drove back raiders near Wielij.

How Germany Wastes Her Men.

London, July 18.

A French communique states:—After violent bombardments, the Germans made several counter-attacks on the position we captured yesterday from Avocourt wood as far as the slope to the west of Hill 304. Our energetic resistance shattered all the efforts of the enemy, who suffered sanguinary losses without regaining the least portion of the conquered ground.

Germans Admit French Success.

London, July 18.

A German wireless message states:—There has been lively artillery firing on the coast from the Yser to Lys, La Bassée Canal, Loos and Lens, and on both banks of the Scarpe.

We repulsed English advances between Hollebeke and Warneton and drove back an English attack to the north of the Arras-Umbria road, except at a narrow point to the west of Bois du Vert.

The French attacked on a five-kilometre front between Avocourt wood and the west of Desmaz Hill, and after bitter fighting they penetrated the south-east corner of Malancourt wood, astride the Malancourt-Etne road.

UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

Riots Reported from Lisbon.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that more rioting has occurred in the streets. Bombs were thrown at the tramway and several people were injured.

The Chamber has extended martial law for one month.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

London, July 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden introduced a resolution to extend the life of Parliament for one year. He demanded a practically unanimous vote; otherwise, he would not press the resolution. He deprecated an election at present, as it would cause distraction and discord.

The Opposition Liberals' resolution makes an election inevitable.

COMMODORE TYRWHITT, K.C.B.

London, July 17.

Commodore Tyrwhitt has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE PETROGRAD DEMONSTRATION.

No Recurrence of the Trouble Expected.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the military anti-Government demonstration began in the afternoon. Motor lorries, bristling with machine guns and manned by Maximists and agitators, paraded the streets. As time passed nothing happened, and the population, who at first kept indoors, emerged into the streets and watched the demonstrators with curiosity. Some regiments, yielding to the persuasion of the Maximists, left their barracks in the evening, carrying arms, which is contrary to orders. One regiment marched to the Novy Prospekt, apparently going to the Duma. Suddenly half a dozen distant shots were fired and the regiment with the spectators bolted under the cover of doorways, from which the soldiers began a wild fusillade which ceased when the magazines were emptied. The soldiers came out of cover and, after an excited discussion, abandoned the march towards the Duma and returned to barracks quietly. The city, twenty minutes later, had resumed its customary aspect.

For hours, motor lorries full of soldiers and sailors and civilian Maximists with pointed rifles, had rushed all over Petrograd. Six of them dashed into Warsaw Station to prevent M. Kerensky from going to the front, but they found that M. Kerensky had left a quarter of an hour previously. Another party seized the offices of the *Novosvetsky* and made the composers type a proclamation calling upon the people to appear armed in the streets and demand the overthrow of the Provisional Government, the confiscation of the bourgeois Press and seize land, factories and other sources of production. At first a machine gun regiment, one of the instigators of the trouble, converted the dancer Kreshinskaya's villa into its headquarters.

The organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates denounces the outbreak; and firm action by the Executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Peasants and the Provisional Government is expected to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Demonstrators Answered.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that while the Joint Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates were discussing Monday's episode, armed demonstrators appeared outside and demanded that the Committee should itself take over the Government. The Committee passed a resolution stating that the very people who proposed this were the first to make attempts against the present constituted authority, adding that such acts as those of Monday constitute treachery and felony towards the Revolutionary Army which is fighting the troops of Kaiser Wilhelm.

THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

Our New Minefield Harassing Enemy Movements.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that twenty torpedo boats participated in the capture of the German merchantmen. It is asserted that several shells fell on the coast.

The *Handelsblad* alleges that the affair occurred inside territorial limits, and hopes that the Government will protest against this breach of neutrality, but eye-witnesses describe the attack as being four miles off the shore.

The captures are welcomed by the British Press as widening the success of the new measures to terminate the increasing traffic between Dutch and German ports. It is pointed out that the new British minefield has increased the difficulty for German ships, which probably had to leave the comparative safety of Dutch waters and run out to sea, and were then intercepted. It is stated that an East Coast port that one of the enemy ships which resisted capture was the *Brussels*, of which Captain Fryatt was the Master.

OVERCOMING SUBMARINISM.

Fewer British Vessels Sunk.

London, July 18.

The Admiralty returns show that during the past week the arrivals of vessels numbered 2,828 and the sailings 2,920. Fourteen vessels over and four under 1,000 tons were sunk; while twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Eight fishing vessels were sunk.

THE MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIR.

Enquiries to be Dropped.

London, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government had decided to drop the Mesopotamia enquiry, to leave the soldiers to be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way, and to refuse the resignation of Lord Hardinge, which had been again offered.

MR. REDMOND NOT TO RESIGN.

London, July 17.

The *Times* says that Mr. Redmond does not intend to resign the Irish leadership or advise his colleagues to resign in order to obtain the verdict of Ireland on Sinn Féinism. No decisive steps will be taken until the results of the Convention and Nationalists' Mission to the United States are known.

ENEMY SUBJECTS AND BRITISH TITLES.

London, July 17.

In the House of Commons, the Bill depriving enemy subjects of British titles was passed second time.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Enemy's Short-lived Success.

London, July 18.

A Russian official wireless message states:—There has been intense enemy artillery firing in the region of Pottery, south of Buzany, and near Balice.

The enemy strongly attacked to the south of Novica and occupied a height. Our counter-attack by infantry and cavalry threw him back, and we re-occupied the height.

Increased Fighting Reported.

London, July 18.

A German wireless message states:—There has been increased fighting on the Riga front, to the south of Dunaburg and at Smorgon. There has been strong artillery firing at Buzany.

We captured the Carpathian heights to the east of Novica and repulsed counter-attacks.

We forced back the Russians on the Lomnice line. Artillery firing is more active on both sides in the Svislits Valley along the Patus and Sereth.

LORD HARDINGE.

London, July 17.

A number of papers state that Lord Hardinge's resignation is certain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CASUALTIES IN THE RECENT RAID.

London, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the British air service casualties in the air raid of the 7th inst. were two pilots killed and one wounded, and one observer who died of wounds. Two aeroplanes were destroyed and two crashed down.

HOW GERMANY PLAYS THE GAME.

London, July 17.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated, that since the 1st April German submarines had arrested or attacked over twenty British, allied or neutral ships in Spanish waters. Most serious representations had consequently been made to Spain, which assured Great Britain that it would do its utmost to prevent the violation of Spanish waters.

Commander Bellairs called attention to statements in the Dutch papers suggesting that the Germans repeatedly violated Dutch waters.

Lord Robert Cecil said the matter had not been lost sight of.

THE APPEAL TO SHIPBUILDERS.

London, July 18.

The following is a continuation of the Admiralty's message to the Iron and Steel Trades Federation:—

London, July 18.

There are only two weapons that can be used (to combat submarines) and both are forged in the shipyards. One is the class of warship that enables the Navy to hunt and destroy submarines, the other is every new merchantman that replaces a ship sunk. These weapons must be used together. Upon the men of the shipyards and engineering shops depends entirely their output, but how the latter can be increased concerns everyone. No measure enabling the better use of labour and machinery can be neglected. We who are secure in our homes owe it to the brave men who are dying hourly for us on sea, on land and in the air to spare no efforts to give them weapons with which to win the war. The Board is confident that in this supreme crisis, in our history the men of the shipyards and workshops will see that this appeal does not fall on deaf ears.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Position Improved.

London, July 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports, as follows:—We somewhat improved our position eastward of Monchy-le-Preux. Despite thick clouds and strong winds our aeroplanes did a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. They also bombed various points behind the enemy's lines. Many air flights took place in which we brought down six and drove down three machines. None of ours is missing.

A Brilliant French Thrust.

London, July 18.

A French communique states: There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Cerny, Ailles and California Plateaux. In Champagne the enemy renewed his attacks north of Teton again gaining a footing at certain points we captured on the 14th. The artillery duel continued to be violent at Mont Haut, where we are organising the captured ground. The operations we carried out on the left of the Meuse and west of Hill 304 developed into full success. After heavy artillery preparation, our troops, with irresistible dash, attacked a front of 2,500 metres on both sides of the Rees-Malancourt road and the whole of the first German line which had been elaborately organised for defence fell into our hands, followed shortly afterwards by the second enemy line after desperate fighting in which our troops manifested splendid keenness. They also carried the advance further and attained a kilometre in depth. The line of this advance runs from the south-east corner of Avocourt Wood to the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through Canard Wood. Our fire annihilated several counter-attacks made during the afternoon. The enemy suffered most heavily. We have counted 425 unwounded prisoners.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco states that the exports of silver during June totalled 8,812,500 ounces, chiefly to China and India.

SUN YAT-SEN AT CANTON.

An Important Speech Delivered.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 18 as follows:—

A wireless telegram was received from the Becca Tigris forts at noon on the 17th inst., stating that the gunboat Hoi Sin, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen on board, was passing and would reach Whampoa two hours later. On receiving this, the Governor, the Civil Governor, members of the Provincial Assembly and a few high officers of the Yunnan regiments went to Whampoa on small gunboats. When they arrived there, another wireless telegram stated that the Hoi Sin was too big to come in. The officials thereupon went on board to meet Dr. Sun, who, after shaking hands with all of them, made an important speech. He first referred to the Revolution in Russia and then to the six years of Republican administration in China. In conclusion, he said that the whole Navy was loyal to the Republic, but it must have a proper base, as those in Shanghai, Changhai and Foukien were now in the hands of the rebels. Therefore they must make Kwangtung a naval base. He hoped they would all invite the whole Navy to come to the South, convene a Parliament, establish a Cabinet and request Li Yuan-hung to take the Presidency in Canton. The present was the decisive moment in China, and he hoped they would not lose the opportunity but would work forward.

Dr. Sun arrived at Canton at 2 p.m. on the 18th. He landed on the Government Wharf near the South city gate. A military band and a body of troops lined both sides of the wharf for his reception. He went to the Governor's Yamen, escorted by a strong guard.

The police force has been instructed by the Civil Governor to strictly suppress all harmful rumours during the present critical time and to arrest anyone who dares to make speeches in the streets.

The system of disposing of the fatten monopoly has been somewhat changed. It is now decided that the privileges of every district shall be given by the magistrate at any sum he thinks fit. For Canton alone, there is a merchant in Hongkong who offers two and a half million dollars for one year, but his offer is not yet accepted.

Fong Sing-to, commander of the Yunnan troops, has declared that he will destroy on the morning of the 19th, at 6 a.m., the opium seized from the police station by his soldiers, belonging to the Hung On Company.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Ance Battle film at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, July 21.

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all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose ofNOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This is the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. T. H. FAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to read Chinese characters, and is possessed
of a fine knowledge of the Chinese
language. He has also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
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"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
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GENERAL NEWS.

Duke of Norfolk's Estate.
The estate of the late Duke of
Norfolk has been sworn for the
purpose of probate at \$300,000.
He bequeathed \$65,000 for the
endowment of Roman Catholic
churches, missions, and other
religious purposes.London Express Collision.
A train going to London ran
into the rear of the Glasgow to
Easton sleeping express of the
Caledonian Railway, at Newton,
Fife, last month. The
guard's van and the last carriage
were telescoped, and, besides a
number of persons slightly injured,
four military officers were so
badly hurt that they were taken to
the military hospital at Glasgow.
New York Germans Ordered
to Move.Between 15,000 and 20,000
Germans in New York City were
ordered to make preparations to
move from homes within a half
mile of State armories and naval
stations, or obtain special permits
from the United States authori-
ties. Special orders from Attorney
General Gregory at Washington
to this effect were issued on May
17.M. Jusseland Wins Pulitzer
Award.Columbia University trustees
announced on June 4 the first
awards of Pulitzer prizes in jour-
nalism and letters. The prize of
\$2,000 for the best book of the
year on the history of the United
States was awarded to M.
Jusseland, French Ambassador to
the United States, for his work
entitled, "With Americans of
Past and Present Days."

Scarcity of American Tourists.

According to the story of the
purchaser of a well-known trans-
Pacific liner, told to a Kobe press-
man, the Hawaiian Islands have
had a severe set back since the
United States entered the war.
Honolulu is only a shadow of
its former self, speaking of
the tourist trade. Immediately
upon the war declaration made by
President Wilson, thousands of
tourists, and many residents in
Honolulu, returned to the United
States. The beach resorts and
hotels are deserted, and the shops
and stores are employing only
about half the original force.

War Aircraft.

Colonel Repington deprecates
criticism of the various types of
German aeroplanes in use without
knowing the purpose each is
intended to serve. Among
hundreds of machines there is
room for pre-Dreadnoughts as
well as Dreadnoughts: aero-
planes unfit for the battle-
plane, squadrons of pursuit
flights, can be used for recon-
naissance flights, artillery flights,
or even be attached to divisions
to carry information from the
fighting troops to Divisional
Headquarters. As the life of an
aeroplane in France is not more
than two months, no belligerent
is likely to build up a museum
of aircraft antiquities, and when
a machine comes down, hang
goes nearly \$8,000.Mrs. Anthony Trollope.
A venerable figure, bearing a
name which will always be
honoured in English literature,
recently passed away, at the age
of 96, in Mrs. Anthony Trollope,
the widow of the novelist. Mrs.
Trollope died on May 25 at
Stroud, Gloucestershire. Rose
Heseltine, to give her maiden
name, was the daughter of Ed-
ward Heseltine, a bank manager
at Rotherham, and the first met
her future husband in Ireland in
1842, when Trollope was a Post
Office surveyor in that country,
and was leading what he called
"a jolly life." They were married
in Dublin in 1844, and the mar-
riage, it can truly be said, had
an important effect on English
letters. Trollope had then just
begun his first novel, "The
Chronicles of Barlowclough,"
which, though it fell
flat at the time, became fairly
popular later on. At any rate, it
was the first of a long list of
novels, which the author
wrote primarily to supplement
his income, and incidentally to
make his name. Having outlived
him as his widow for 40 years,
Mrs. Trollope lived long enough
to see his reputation, on the
strength of his best work, per-
haps even more securely estab-
lished than the height of his
popularity during his life-time.
There was one more of the mar-

GENERAL NEWS.

A Descendant of Cromwell.
Corporal Pierpont-Barnard, of the Surrey Yeomanry, has been awarded the Italian Bronze Military Medal of the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his bravery in the field. The recipient is the son of Mr L. Pierpont-Barnard of Upper Norwood, and is stated to be a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

Release of 21,000 Men.
As the result of a conference between the Railway Executive Committee and a sub-committee of the National Union of Railwaymen it was recently decided to release 21,000 more men for the colours almost immediately. This decision was communicated to a full executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen at a meeting yesterday, when it was resolved to protest against this further release on the ground that it would place an undue strain upon those who remain.

British Textile Industries.
Professor W. H. Perkins, of Oxford, addressing the Textile Institute at Manchester, said many industries had passed from Great Britain to Germany before the war, and many more were in process of passing when the war broke out, owing to our neglect of research work in chemistry. Fortunately matters had improved in this respect since hostilities began, and it was highly essential that they should. The association of manufacturers and scientific workers had become much closer, and there was a clearer view of the necessity of maintaining in our own land the essential processes of industry.

A Notable Wedding.
Most people—Kantian folk especially—will be interested in the marriage taking place shortly at a northern port, of that brilliant naval officer Commander Noel Laurence and Miss Esme Coghlan White, elder daughter of Mrs Coghlan White, of Droxford, Hants, and of the late Mr. H. F. Coghlan White, of the Federated Malay States Service. Commander Laurence, who is son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Laurence, well known residents at East Farleigh, Maidstone, was awarded the D. S. O. and also given the Russian V. C. (the St. George's Cross) for submarine service in the Baltic. He commanded the submarine which successfully attacked the big German battleship Moltke and also sank a big German transport. —Sunday Times.

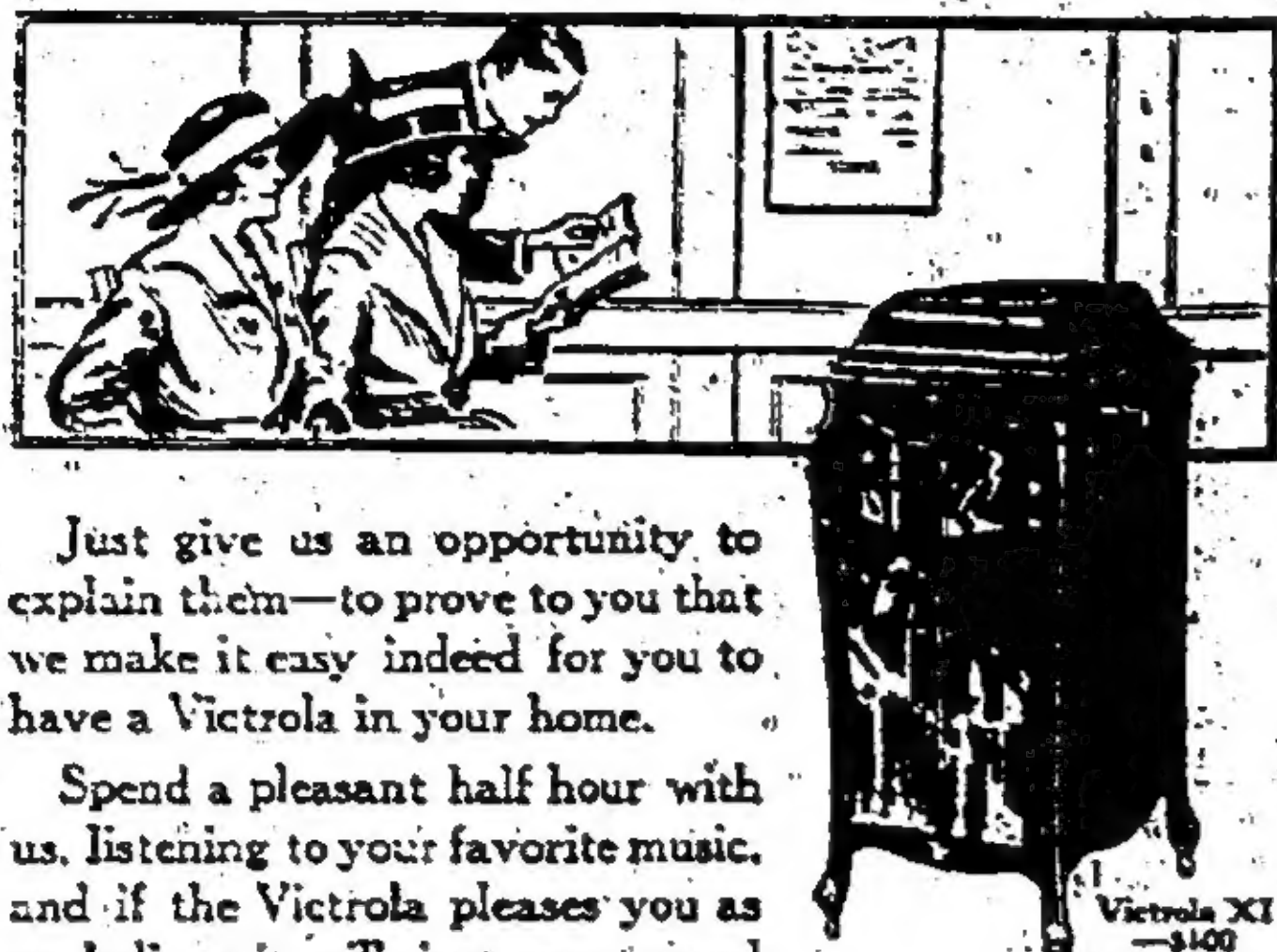
Obituary.
An interesting personality, connecting the old history of Singapore with present, passed away on July 6 at his residence in Benecoolen Singapore, in Mr. William d'Almeida, the last of the children of the late Baron d'Almeida, at the great age of 86 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon. Baron d'Almeida was the founder of the well-known Portuguese firm of that name, and with the late Father Maia, who founded the Portuguese Mission of Singapore, came to Singapore from Macao when Singapore had just been established as a British settlement. By their joint foresight they acquired for a mere song valuable sites on which now stand such palatial premises as the Grand Hotel de l'Europe. Messrs. John Little and Co., Messrs. Katz Brothers, the block of shop houses in Ennes St., called after a late Bishop of Macao, and other properties in the suburbs. Baron d'Almeida is also credited with being the first to discover the use of gatta-percha for the coating of telegraph cable, and a well-known plantain, called after him, but more generally known as pisang kling, is supposed to have been introduced by him into Singapore.

WINCARNIS.

The Famous Restorative Tonic.
Wincarnis the wine of Life. The blood is the mainspring of life. Wincarnis the key that winds it by enriching the blood almost instantly.
Wincarnis is sold by all Wine Merchants, licensed chemists and grocers, and is recommended by 10,000 doctors.

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Just give us an opportunity to explain them—to prove to you that we make it easy indeed for you to have a Victrola in your home.

Spend a pleasant half hour with us, listening to your favorite music, and if the Victrola pleases you as we believe it will, just say a word to us and we shall send the very instrument of your choice right to your home.

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Besnangh, Professeur, from
Hanoi.

Chok Hin, Star Hotel, from
Macao.

Ho Jee Hing, 97, Queen's Road,
from Pretoria.

Jacks Mrs. from Manila.

Kimhookhoe, from Sourabaya.

Meiron, from Vancouver.

Nak-suke Inatari Matsubara,
from Thursday Is.

Okuda, Waide Hotel, from
Taipei.

Osorio Miguel, Hongkong
Hotel, (2) from Manila.

Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Nuthfield.

Syphers, Princess Juliana,
from Singapore Radio.

Wingontai, 17, Saiwoo St., from
Haiphong.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Petschenga, (2) from Vladivostok.

Sudzuki Ko Takeda from Kobe.

Compton-Coutts, from Shanghai.

Dorac, from Osaka.

Whanit, from Amoy.

Wongahay, c/o Yungsang,
Comptadore, from Shanghai.

Kwongseangwo, from Shanghai.

Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from
Osaka.

Noon, from Yokohama.

Yingaheng, Jervois Street, from
Shanghai.

Efuri, from Shanghai.

Whiteta Etc., from Shanghai.

Virginia Isbester Etc., from
Amoy.

Tienhopankwan Tchunkwan,
from Hankow.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government
of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES
& HOUGH have received in-
structions to sell by Public
Auction,

ON

MONDAY
the 13th day of August, 1917.

at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
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The Following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
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ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Victoria
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office as

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gether with the messagere erec-
tions and buildings thereon

known as No. 7 Queen's Road
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Term 999 years created by a
Crown Lease dated the 8th day
of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$84.45.

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Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$6.75.

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MASTER,

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Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE

BANK,
or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

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THERAPY
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STEWART TERRACE.
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& BOWLEY.

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FLAT, May Road level, for
2 or 3 months from 1st August.
Apply Box 1,370 c/o Hongkong
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TO BE LET.—First class
FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bells.
use of Telephone. Terms moder-
ate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E.
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-
ROOMED house with
Tennis Court in Minden Villas,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

Apply to:—
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Connaught Road, C.
OFFICES in King's & York
Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens,
Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood &
Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
TON.
"HOUSES TO LET—Wong-
neichong Road."
A HOUSE TO LET—Knuts-
ford Terrace (Kowloon).

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INVESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY TYPIST
immediately. Reply stat-
ing Nationality, experience,
salary expected, etc., to Box 1301
c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT
BOOK-KEEPER for
Engineering costs. Apply in
own writing with copy referen-
ces and stating salary required
to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

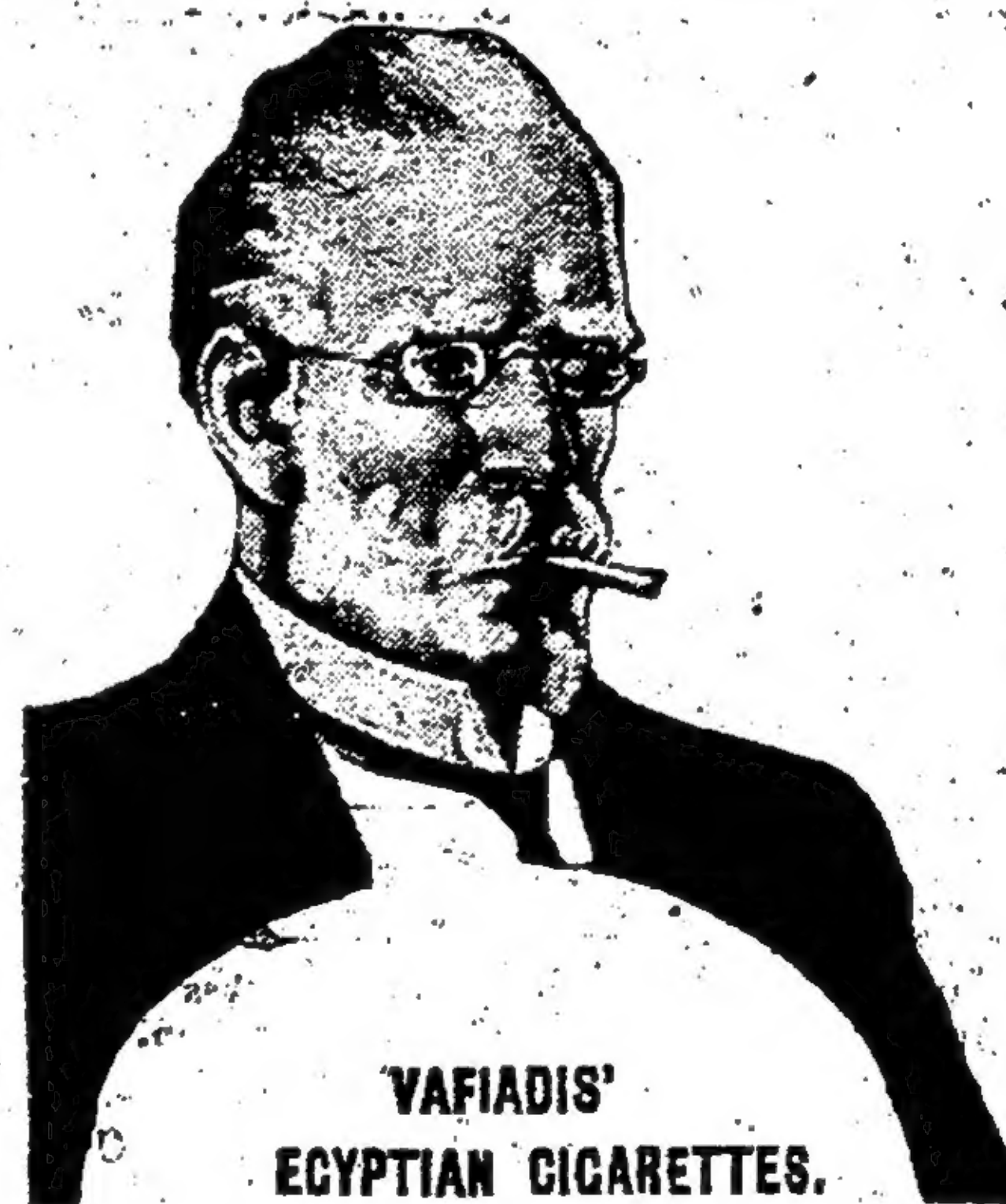
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LADY TYPIST and
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a month or two from beginning
of August. Prospects of perma-
nent position. Apply "Mark"
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FOR SALE.—PIANO by
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fect condition. Price \$125 a
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Length 35'-0"
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with stern gear, including brass
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seen at The Kowloon Engineering
Works. No reasonable offer
refused. Apply—Ship Chand-
lery, Lane, Crawford & Co.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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Give Instant Relief
No matter what your case, asth-
ma may be cured—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.
—You will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unbelievable.
BOTTLES 7/6
Send 1/- for
full particulars.
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NOW IN STOCK:

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"GOLD MEDAL" THE "DH"
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"STADIUM" "DEMON"

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COTELLA PYJAMAS

MADE OF A SOFT WHITE COTTON
MATERIAL. KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS.
COAT WITHOUT COLLAR AND WITH
SHORT SLEEVES, CUT FULL
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING
PERFECT COMFORT.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

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FIXED AND OSCILLATING
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FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three
Dollars per share for the six
months ending 30th. June 1917
will be payable on THURSDAY
26th July on which date Divi-
dend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's
Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from WEDNESDAY the 18th to
THURSDAY the 26th July (both
days inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

By order of the Board of Direc-
tors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three
& half Dollars per share
for the six months ending 30th.
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Company's office.

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the Company will be CLOSED
from WEDNESDAY the 18th to
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period no transfer of shares can
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A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

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Factory at Yuenwai

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WE are the leading Manufacturers in
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Vegetables are all fresh, and of the first quality.
Our "Soy" is prepared from the best
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attention to the business and sanitary
arrangements.

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THE BEST & CHEAPEST
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BRITISH MADE. Price \$5.

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idences, offices, shops, factories, hotels,
public institutions, theatres, hos-
pitals, schools, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

"HANDSOME METAL FIRE EX-
TINGUISHERS" OF ALL SIZES.

"TRIPLE ACTION" FIRE EX-
TINGUISHERS. "WILL NOT ACID."
"WILL NOT CORRODE." "WILL NOT
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EXTINGUISH." "WILL NOT EXTINGUISH."

Agents: J. T. SHAW, 21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 616.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

THE REICHSTAG AND PEACE.

In a recent issue, we commented upon the political crisis in Germany, which had caused the summary dismissal of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor. Herr Zimmermann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Herr Helfferich, as Minister for the Interior. It was a "clean sweep" of the "old gang" and clearly denoted that the Kaiser and Junkerdom generally had concluded that beneath the ferment so frequently manifested in the Reichstag was much that portended little good to the then existing state of German political affairs. To counteract this impending evil, the Kaiser resorted to his customary practice and dismissed his Chancellor, thus tacitly expressing that his spokesman in the Reichstag had not been voicing his (the Kaiser's) views. This is an old trick of the "All Highest," and was actually carried out in much the same manner when Prince von Bismarck endeavoured, with little success, to explain his autocratic master's amazing indiscretion in giving expression to the extraordinary ideas in the interview that appeared in the London *Daily Telegraph* towards the close of 1908. Similarly, even the greatest of Germany's modern statesmen, Bismarck, was practically made a scapegoat to shield the Kaiser, or rather to enable him to continue enjoying the Reichstag just as he thought fit. As we stated in the article above referred to, it is almost incredible that any enlightened nation should tolerate such an absurd political system. Beneath the surface, however, there have been signs of late that a new spirit is beginning to prevail, which makes it abundantly evident that the old order will sooner or later have to give way to the new and that Kaiserdom and Junkerdom autocracy will be futile against the first real onslaught of democracy. The elements are present in Germany, with its huge preponderance of Socialists, and all that is required is opportunity, proper leadership and sound organisation. In time these will come, and with them the end of the present archaic government of Germany.

Meantime cognisance has to be taken of the German political system as it at present exists, and in this connection it is truly amazing to note, according to *Vorwaerts*, the well-known German Socialist journal, that the Majority in the Reichstag intends "introducing a resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4, 1914, do not desire conquests, is fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of its territory, and desires a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation of all peoples with an economic peace and freedom of the seas." This extraordinary resolution, which doubtless is meant to impress neutral nations more than it can possibly be hoped to have any effect upon the Allies, concludes with the following statement, which is worth preserving as a typical piece of German wrong-headedness. "Nevertheless," it is stated, "Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her Allies with conquests." This is so gross a travesty of the facts that it is hardly worth while seriously criticising. As Mr. Balfour cogently pointed out the other day, in the British Archives there is documentary evidence proving that Germany began the war chiefly to wrest France's colonies from her. Germany is now, no doubt, more concerned as to how she will be able to bring about a state of affairs by which she may be able to obtain the return of her own Colonies.

Germany's desire for a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation of all peoples should not be difficult to realise if she will but withdraw from territory that she has too long occupied and evince a genuine desire to negotiate peace on reasonable terms. As for the desire for an "economic peace" and for "freedom of the seas," the former cannot form a matter for negotiation, as it is obviously a matter that rests with nations individually; and if the Entente Powers deem it desirable to enter into some arrangement for their common advantage, the Germans have none but themselves to thank if the fiscal arrangements of these Powers are adjusted with little heed to Germany, except to prevent her from reaping hand-omely as she did in pre-war days. As for the old bogie of the "Freedom of the Seas," it seems useless to reiterate that the seas after the war will be as they were previous to the war—as open and as free to the Germans as they are to any other nation. Instead of framing such absurd resolutions—which deceive nobody and only make the Germans more ridiculous than ever in the eyes of the world—if the Germans would endeavour to throw aside their egotism and endeavour to understand the viewpoint of other nations, then there would be some grounds for believing that they are not altogether hopeless and that peace negotiations in the near future might be realisable. Meantime there is no hope whatever for Germany so long as she persists in playing the role of the martyr; when all the world knows that not only did Germany bring about the war, after she had prepared for it in many ways well-known now, but that she has only become a detestable of peace since she has realised that it is impossible for her to attain her ambition.

An Educational Matter.

A rather unfortunate situation has arisen in local educational affairs, as a result of which there is a strong probability that the Oxford Preliminary Examination will not be held. The examination papers, it appears, have been lost at sea, owing to the sinking of the vessel by which they were consigned. The circumstances are distinctly unfortunate to all concerned, and more especially to the candidates who have been "sweating" for a year or so and who, presumably, have paid their fees. The idea has been suggested to us, however, that a little initiative and enterprise on the part of the Education Department might solve the difficulty. There must be many independent educationists here who know the usual standard of papers for this examination, and one of these could surely be entrusted to draw up a set. Then the examination could be held and the results sent Home with an explanation of the unusual circumstances, in which event those responsible would most probably agree to this substituted scheme and proceed with the business of examining the efforts sent in. At any rate, the idea is worth considering, as it would be a thousand pities to deprive the candidates of the opportunity of sitting.

The Ministerial Changes. Judging from the excerpts telegraphed by Reuter's Agency regarding the manner in which the Ministerial changes have been received by the London Press, it is evident, as it is doubtless natural—human nature—being what it is—that political bias, despite the urgency of the new conditions under which our institutions are now conducted, is still a factor to be reckoned with. The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, following upon the Mesopotamian Report, and the transference of Sir Edward Carson from the Admiralty to the War Cabinet, necessitated a reshuffling of several of the offices, and, as stated, the changes have met with not a little antipathy, one paper even going the length of characterising the appointment of the Hon. E. S. Montagu as Secretary for India as "a scandal." Probably had this distinguished son of Lord Swaythling been of the same way of thinking politically as the London *Morning Post* (which makes the above statement) he would doubtless have been heartily welcomed. Both with regard to this appointment and that of Mr. Winston Churchill as Minister of Munitions, which is also adversely criticised, we are of opinion that the Prime Minister and the country are to be congratulated. Both the Hon. E. S. Montagu and Mr. Churchill are comparatively young men, who have shown considerable capacity in the fulfilment of the official duties they have previously been called upon to undertake.

Mr. Churchill. In the case of Mr. Churchill, there seems to be too much of a tendency to attach to him certain little impetuous actions which at one time or other brought him very prominently before the general public. It should not be forgotten, in judging Mr. Churchill, that while he is a son of the noble House of Marlborough, he is also, on the maternal side, an American, which perhaps accounts for his predilection for introducing a certain amount of personal "bustle" into his Ministerial duties, quite at variance with the practice of any of his predecessors and, in fact, rather alien to British ideas of Ministerial decorum. The inclusion of both Mr. Churchill, with his ready resource and his enthusiasm for "getting things done" and of the Hon. E. S. Montagu in the Cabinet, should prove to be a successful experiment, as their comparative youth, with its refreshing vigour, is probably more required in these times of action than is the ripe judgment of more elderly statesmen. Sir Eric Geddes' appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty is also likely to prove successful, as Sir Eric has made for himself a splendid reputation as a thoroughly practical organiser and a man of very sound judgment. The other appointments call for no special comment. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the Cabinet is strengthened by the changes.

DAY BY DAY.

A PLAN FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG, LIKE A BUILDING OUT OF PLUMB, WILL FALL.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the abolition of Army Purchase (1871).

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.9/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Dental Appointment. We understand that Dr. Asger, and Dr. Kew have been appointed dental surgeons to the Government Civil Hospital.

Alleged Thief. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with broaching sargo whilst employed in the Kowloon Godown. It was alleged that defendant had opened a case of spoons and was caught in the act of stealing the spoons from the case. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said the case had fallen and broken open. He was arrested while repacking the spoons which had fallen out. The defendant was remanded.

"Something Fishy." A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export two tins of Government opium. A Lukong said he was engaged in searching defendant's basket and he found the drug. Defendant admitted that some of the contents were hers, but not the opium. She also asked the Lukong to arrest another woman. His Worship said that seemed to be something fishy about the case. The Lukong first said that he had searched the basket while on duty and then said that he had received information. The woman would be discharged.

Not Proved. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with snatching half a sovereign, and a pendant off a watch chain. Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant alleged that he was calling a sampans when defendant came up and snatched the pendant. A curious thing about it was that neither the pendant nor the chain were broken, and witnesses would be called who would say that the pendant was hanging off the chain when the cry was raised. The defendant did run a long way. It might have been the fault of bad interpretation, as a good interpreter could not be secured. Defendant was discharged.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Tennis Matches and a Presentation.

The tennis fixtures arranged by the Kowloon Cricket Club for Monday evening, but which, owing to the exceptionally wet weather, had to be postponed, took place last evening and passed off most enjoyably. Some very interesting matches in the tennis tournament which the Club is now running were played. Mr. S. E. Green and Miss Robertson (own 40) defeated Mr. E. Abraham and Mrs. Duncan (own 4/6), the score being 6/2, 2/6, 7/5, while Miss Leslie and Mr. Mead defeated Mr. and Mrs. Stark by 3/6, 10/8, 6/1. The latter match, which proved to be most interesting, concluded the tennis for the evening.

The occasion was taken advantage of to make a presentation to Banmaster W. J. Christian, of the 74th Punjab Band, who is shortly leaving Hongkong for India, he having obtained a Commission in an Indian Regiment. Mr. Christian has been a member of the Club for some years, and has prominently identified himself with its activities.

The presentation was made by Mr. P. R. Wolf, the Vice President of the Club, who, in handing Mr. Christian a silver tea service and a tray (added by Mr. Abraham), wished him a long life and a successful career, besides paying a tribute to the work Mr. Christian had done for the Club. Mr. Christian made reply, and the customary cheers were given. During the afternoon, little girls made a collection for War Charities, raising quite a satisfactory sum.

CANTON WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Further List of Subscriptions.

A further sum of \$408 13 6 subscribed by British residents in Canton has been remitted to London during May, June and July as undernoted:—

	£	s	d
Mesopotamia Comforts Fund	50	0	0
National Refugees and Training Ships "Arctura" and "Chichester"	25	0	0
Officers' Families Fund	60	0	0
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	25	0	0
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association	160	0	0
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers	33	13	6
Urgency Cases Hospital	50	0	0
	\$408	13	6

The following is a list of the subscribers for the past three months:—

Bunder S. M.	\$	3
Bucheler R.K.	30	
Ecke F.G.	80	
Ball F.N.	75	
Bennett E.S.	60	
Boanas W.	10	
Bowker G.H.	20	
Bray Rev A.H.	15	
C.	30	
Canton Club Bowling Handicap	56	
Charrington E.C.	15	
Chittimal K.A.J.	50	
Chippfield J.	15	
Church Collection	85	70
King's Birthday	45	
Courcy J.E.B.	15	
Craig A.H. (Kongmoon)	15	
Crocker J.H. (Nanming)	60	
Darch O.W.	90	
Detarum N.J.	5	
Dent H.F.	150	
Dixon P.A.V.	15	
Eager O.	30	
Ellis H.	30	
Ford H.T.	75	
Forbes D.	120	
Grienerichsen E.A.C.	18	
Giff Rev O.A.	15	
Garrard E.E.	60	
T.E. Griffith Ltd.	28	94
Harris H.P.	30	
Hill P.L. Oakley	20	
Hogg A.V.	30	
Hooker Dr. A.W.	30	
Hotchand P.	30	
Hotson A.	30	
Isatt D.H. (Kongmoon)	15	
Jamieson J.W. C.M.G.	£50	
Jenkins Rev P.	15	
King's Birthday Celebration balance	2	53
Jones Miss A.M.	5	
Kitching G.C.	90	
Komarov A. (Kongmoon)	15	
McDonald J.	30	
McNeur Rev Geo H.	7	50
McRae Rev D.	25	
Matheson R.T.	20	
Martin Abo	15	
Miller A. (Samshui)	60	
Mullin H.G.	5	
Navalrai Metharam	30	
Nennumal	5	
Peel C.A.	60	
Read G.L. (Hongkong)	90	
Reid C.H.	10	
Reynolds Dr. W.G.	15	
Ross J.	5	
St. George's Society (per O.W. Darch)	325	
Sandeman H.H.	60	
Serimehaw H.C. (Kongmoon)	15	
Shields C.H.	180	
Smith J.T.	30	
Smith H. Staples	50	
Stanes W. Gordon	20	
E.C.T.	50	
Tope Rev G.S.	30	
Wassismull Assumall	75	
Waters V.P.	10	
Watson C.E.	30	
White R.J.	30	
Weipperi W.O.H.	50	
Wilson A.G.	30	
Wood E.M.	60	
Worley N.A.	10	

Total ... \$3,026 87 and 250

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Charities can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

D. FORBES,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Hongkong Bank,
Canton.

From amongst the letters of acknowledgment received, the

THE MIDDLESEX BAND.

Past Careers of the Bandmen.

The following particulars of some of the members of the Middlesex Band, which gave a splendid concert at the Victoria Theatre last night, and which has established a first-class reputation for itself since it has been in the Colony, will no doubt be read with general interest:—

Bandmaster Lawrence Owen, A.R.A.M., gold-medallist, was late Director of the St. John's Park Empire, Moss and Stills, London; the Kilburn Empire; the Olympia, Shoreditch; the Patney Hippodrome; the Balham Hippodrome. Previous to enlisting, he was for three years Musical Director at the New Theatre and Hippodrome, Northampton. He studied at the London University under Sir Frederick Bridge, organist at Westminster, and is the composer of several pantomimes and revues, as well as of music for dramas and of many light and dance pieces.

Lance Corp. Meo, violinist and solo oboe, is late of the O'Mara Opera Company, Royal Italian Opera, and several first-class hotels and theatres. He was a student of the Guildhall School of Music and has toured with the Moody Manners Opera Company.

Lance Corp. Johnson, solo cornet, was formerly principal cornetist of the Glasgow music hall and of several other well-known places of amusement.

Lance Corp. Ollmer, solo trombone, was for many years associated with several first-class theatres and music halls.

Corpl. Sanderson, bassoonist, was formerly a well-known organist at Accrington.

Pte. Elliott, solo clarinet, was for some time on the stage as one of the well-known "Ten Loonies."

"Crane" was pianist with Earl de la Warr at Bexhill-on-Sea and has been Musical Director at Grimsby and Lincoln.

"The Comedy Four"—Pte. Tolley, previous to the war, was a cowboy on the ranches in Australia. Pte. Spencer was a weaver and a first-class machine operator in the North of England.

Pte. Sanderson was, before the war, employed upon telegraph work and has performed very many most hazardous feats in the air, swinging on wires from telegraph poles across the busy thoroughfares of many cities.

Lance Corp. MacKerzie was formerly employed as a City clerk and is well-known in many parts of London.

The majority of the bandmen were, previous to enlisting, either engaged at first-class hotels or theatres, and a few of them were members of various famous brass bands in the North of England, such as the Black Dyke, the Besses of the Barn, Wingate Temperance and Irwell Springs, Yorkshire, England's biggest county, is represented by a dozen members.

Sweet Oblivion.

A young Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk and disorderly. Defendant admitted the offence and added that he did not know what he was doing. A Lukong said the man was giving trouble to ricksha coolies. A fine of \$4 was imposed.

following one, dated May 14, 1917, from the Chairman of Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society, shows how much even small contributions are appreciated:—

"I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letters of 21st February and 24th March, enclosing drafts value £100 and £12 respectively, official receipts for which are enclosed herewith.

"Once again the members of the Joint Committee desire me to convey to you and through you to our kind friends in Canton our very warm and sincere thanks for this further generous support, and I beg to assure you all how highly we appreciate the practical manner in which you continue to show your sympathy and interest in the work we are carrying on for the sick and wounded."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

That the American mission to

Russia was a strong one was evident from the first to every one who was acquainted with the public career of its principal members. It now appears, from the fuller details published in the New York press (says a correspondent), that some of them possess special qualifications which are likely to make them persons of no ordinary degree. Mr. Charles R. Crane, for instance, is accustomed to visit Russia every year, and has kept constantly in touch with the political and social situation there. He has shown unusual appreciation of the religious feeling and genius of the Russian people, and deeply touched them two years ago by bringing over the Russian Cathedral choir to New York at his own expense. Another delegate, Dr. John R. Mott, is an intimate friend of Prince Lvoff, the Russian Premier; has lectured to large audiences in Russian cities on the student movement, and has received the thanks of both the old and the new Governments for his services in behalf of two and a half millions of Russians in German prison camps.

The recent Italian advance towards Trieste gave interest to a passage in Lady Barton's life of her illustrious husband. "There is a curious law in Trieste," she notes, "that if you wish to quit a house you must give notice on May 24; and on August 24 you must leave; so any stranger coming into Trieste on the day last mentioned would see nothing but processions of carts and waggons covered with furniture and boxes, and it looks exactly as if the town was being deserted for a bombardment or the moving of an army." It was on May 24 two years ago that Italy gave Austria notice to leave.

A Lancastrian who has been resident in London for some years is anxious as to the "nervous attitude" of the North. He writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Within a week I have met in London two old Lancashire friends who, like myself, now reside here. By a coincidence they had both visited their native county at the same time with the intention of staying a fortnight, and they had both returned earlier than they had anticipated. Their reason was the same—that the war had given Lancashire a bad attack of the nerves, that among their old friends there was a feeling of pessimism which contrasted most unfavourably with the bright optimism of the South, and one added that he was glad to get back because in the North he felt so far away from the centre of things."

This is curious, says the *Guardian* and probably most Lancashire folk will be surprised to hear that they are so far behind this bright optimism of the South. Perhaps it is only that our native gruffness strikes harshly on those who have become accustomed to Southern gaiety and mellifluousness. Or perhaps the attitude of the returned Lancastrians set up nervous irritation in their friends. It is easy to believe that annoyance might be caused by a too complacent Londoner, for we all like to fancy ourselves models of fortitude in these times. Will not our correspondent grant us even a dose of determination or a grim calm? We care little about brightness, and optimism may be renounced without a pang, but—gracious heavens!—are we to go to London for the sterner virtues? Here are these glorified Lancastrians rushing back to the centre of things, fearful lest they may miss an air raid or a garden party or some really important gossip at the club, while we cover timorously in our bleak and comparatively safe North. It is difficult to realise; we had not known that we were like that.

Gamblers.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyke Ball, seven Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of gambling. No. 40, Cochrane Street, had been fined \$2.

A LIBEL ACTION.

CAPTAIN OF THE PHEUM-
PENH SUE.Chief Engineer Gets \$500
Damages.

The libel action which has been brought by the chief engineer of the s.s. Pheumpenh, Walter James Stokes, against the master of the ship, Captain de la Sala, was before the Paines Judge, (Mr. Justice Gompertz) this morning, when legal aspects of the case were argued. The claim by the chief engineer is for \$1,000, being damages for libels contained in the official log of the vessel, made by the Captain, on April 11, 1917. It will be remembered that a Marine Court Enquiry was held some time ago at which the facts of the case were fully gone into.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K. C., appeared for the Chief Engineer (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), and Mr. Mattingley, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Pollock stated that the alleged libel was contained in the official log of the ship. The statement of claim, stated:—

1. On 11th April, 1917, the defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff in relation to his office as chief engineer of the s.s. Pheumpenh, the following words in the official log of the said steamship, namely:—"April 9th, 10th and 11th 1917, Hongkong to Singapore, 11/4/17—The master, meaning the defendant, has this day April, 1917, found it necessary to command the chief engineer, W. J. Stokes, to cease making unnecessary trouble concerning the drinking water on the vessel. This is the third consecutive day that W. J. Stokes has publicly produced samples of water, declaring that it was stagnant and after each time when the master has told him to pump over the side for several minutes so as to flush out the pipes thoroughly he has changed his opinion after the water had been tested by the ship's doctor, master, chief officer and com- pradore, and agreed that it is fit for human consumption. The reason that the master has made this entry is on account of him fearing by the actions of W. J. Stokes in parading dirty drinking water along the deck in a glass tumbler and the master also having noticed the enquiring looks on the faces of several of the emigrants in the vicinity of where the water was being publicly tasted on deck that the question might arise without cause or reason among the 900 people (about) that the water is tainted and thus possibly cause panic, trouble and disorder on the vessel, which might lead to disastrous results on account of the ignorance of the emigrants. After due consideration and reflection, the master has come to the conclusion that he must, in the interest of himself, the owners and all concerned, warn the said W. J. Stokes from carrying out or attempting to carry out any act that will prejudice or injure in any way the steamer Pheumpenh or any person on board, and he has further warned W. J. Stokes that any attempt to commit any act of barratry against the ship or her machinery, or to attempt to or influence any person on board to do so, will be regarded by the master most seriously and that any punishment that the law of Great Britain allows will be asked for, and that the fullest enquiries will be made as to his past conduct on board of this vessel and the officers signing this entry (meaning thereby the chief officer, the doctor and the com- pradore) are warned by the master that he, the master, considers the said W. J. Stokes to be a dangerous and malicious person and relies on them to notify him the master, at any time should the said W. J. Stokes act or behave in a suspicious manner."

2. The said words in the said log, were published by the defendant to the said chief officer and the said doctor and the said com- pradore of the said steamship,

the defendant reading over the same to the plaintiff in the presence of the said three persons. 3. By the said words in the said log, defendant meant that on the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of April, 1917, the plaintiff did publicly and without any necessity, in the presence of several of the emigrants on board of the said steamship, who numbered altogether about 900 people, parade samples of dirty drinking water along the deck in a glass tumbler and did indicate to the emigrants that the water was not fit to drink, in such a way as to tend to cause panic, trouble and disorder among the emigrants, and that the said conduct of the plaintiff with reference to the said drinking water was such as to render it necessary for the defendant (s) to warn the plaintiff in the presence and hearing of all, the said three persons from carrying out any act of barratry against the ship or her machinery, or to attempt to influence any person on board to do so would be regarded by the defendant most seriously; (b) that any punishment that the law of Great Britain allows would be asked for and that the fullest enquiries would be made as to his past conduct aboard the said steamship; and (c) he warned all the said three persons that he, the defendant, considered the plaintiff to be a dangerous and malicious person and that he, the defendant, relied upon them to inform him at any time should the plaintiff act or behave in a suspicious manner.

4. The plaintiff claims \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Pollock went on to say that the defence which would be put forward would be that there was justification, and also that the publishing was made on a privileged occasion and without malice. The points on which those pleas were based were set out at length in a letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, and Mr. Pollock went on to read the plaintiff's reply to that defence. It was stated that the finding of the Marine Court enquiry showed that Stokes "carried out his duties in a proper way." There were really two defences, one being justification and the other that of publication on a privileged occasion. The plaintiff was putting that plea of justification in issue, and as regards the question of privilege, that was absolutely decided by the Marine Court, because the finding read "We are of opinion that the chief engineer on this occasion carried out his duty in a proper way and to the best of his ability." If there were any privilege, that did not extend to the doctor and com- pradore of the ship to whom the log was read, and also did not extend to the whole of the entry. The plaintiff alleged malice, in fact, Mr. Pollock went on to argue points of the case, and stated that a log was always for the entry of "occurrences," and certainly more than half of the entry was not about an "occurrence," but was what the Captain thought of the chief engineer. It really took the form of abuse. As regards justification, the plaintiff would say that the defendant was estopped from pleading by the finding of the Marine Court.

Mr. Mattingley:—We don't admit that we are estopped. Further argument took place and his Lordship expressed a desire to see the parties in Chambers.

A long consultation in private followed, and subsequently there was a conference between the parties, evidently with a view to a settlement.

Upon the Court re-suming, Mr. Pollock told his Lordship that he was happy to inform him that a settlement had been arrived at between the parties by consent, and that was judgment for the plaintiff for \$500, including costs, \$200 to be paid down and the remainder at the rate of \$50 per month.

His Lordship entered judgment accordingly.

Mr. Mattingley said that, whilst agreeing to the judgment, his client wished it to be said that at the time he made the log entry he was satisfied that he was acting within his rights as Captain, and in view of the finding of the Marine Court, he still felt that.

Mr. Pollock:—I must object. That is not part of the terms of

settlement. We have let him say pretty well. We have not said that we wanted an apology or that or that.

His Lordship (to Mr. Mattingley):—Unless you are going to offer an apology, I don't think it is worth while. The settlement which has been arrived at is a very happy and desirable one, and I think we might leave it at that.

A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Lord Rhonda's Vision.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby writes to the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

For many years the advocates of National Hygiene have been asking for a Ministry of Health. Sir Clifford Allbutt is perhaps the doyen of such seers. The day is now dawning, for the war has shown even the purblind what is the relation of national health to national existence.

Just two years ago, at a conference held at Sand- land House, thanks to the Duchess of Marlborough, by the National Council of Public Morale, the Bishop of Birmingham being in the chair, it was my privilege to move a resolution, unanimously passed, in favour of the Ministry which it is now the splendid ambition of Lord Rhonda to create. No one then thought that we were doing more than the spare work of education which would bear fruit in distant years—but war teaches lessons in lightning flashes.

The chief arguments are these:—First, the bewildering number of offices and departments to approach at present before anything can be done. Take the most recent instance, the attempt to stop racial poisoning by lead plaster or "diachylon," to which I have been directing public attention for many years, and which we thoroughly examined upon the Birth Rate Commission. Here is a notorious poison, the sale of which in stick or lamp form serves no medical or other useful purpose, but is ruinous to the public health, not only in this, but in the next generation. If we had had a Minister of Health he would have stopped it ten years ago. Instead, we have had to spend immense and wearisome—because so factitious—labour in appealing to and interviewing many official bodies for our purpose. The Local Government Board, the Home Office, the Privy Council, the Registrar-General, the Pharmaceutical Society, are all more or less concerned. Now we have succeeded. The other day "diachylon" was scheduled as the deadly poison it is, and to-day no one may pass twopence over a chemist's counter and buy an ounce of what will kill her and her unborn child, or blind or paralyse her for life.

A nation is maintained by the conception and maintenance until maturity of a sufficiency of new lives. If this process fails, the nation dies. The living creature is a chain of living links, as strong as the weakest of them. It contains the whole of its past—perhaps its racial as well as its individual past—in its present. Accordingly a Minister of Health must begin his care of the living cycle at the beginning. Expectant motherhood must be guarded from the racial poisons—by which term I mean lead, alcohol, and the so-called venereal diseases. A Listerian Order of specially qualified men—or, better still, women—clean to their finger-tips, must guard the unborn life and usher it into the day. The thousand lives a week, and more, that could be saved in the infantile or first post-natal year must be saved—but more of that anon in Baby Week, the last of July. Lord Rhonda is fully alive to these primary necessities, as he showed in his reply to the formidable deputations of "infant life-preservers" who waited upon him the other day. He could scarcely be otherwise with Sir Arthur Haddon as his ear.

Bar from the end of the infantile year to school entry, the child is no one's case. Such a child should be at home, and again I urge, the term "home-child" to indicate its identity. Some three million such children we have in

England and Wales; and two-thirds of the school entrants in London, for instance, suffer from preventable physical defects due to our neglect of them. (The serious reader will consult Sir Arthur's admirable new report on child mortality.—Cd. 8493.) Then comes the school age, during which the medical department of the Board of Education tries to patch up part of the damage already done by our national neglect of the home-child, and our money-grabbing oblivion of the everlasting truth that only the race which regards its young renews its youth.

On leaving school at fourteen, the boy or girl may go to the devil, in the physical or moral sense, for two years, with our national acquiescence. Such is our appreciation of adolescence, the epoch-making period when the adult is being born, and for which all wise races and religions have specially cared. Then comes an entirely new authority, not the Local Government Board, as it should obviously be and would have been but for jealousy between two ministers a few years ago, but the National Health Insurance Commission, plus the admirable Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions in recent times. If any should become inebriated, however, such unhappy invalids come under the Home Office. Is it not time for a Ministry of Health to co-ordinate and subsume the labours at present shared by some fourteen different authorities?

All disinterested people are agreed. The Committee of Unionist members of Parliament, which has been studying Public Health since February 1914, under the chairmanship of Major Astor, who really knows and cares, has issued a valuable report, "The Health of the People: a New National Policy," in which a policy as old as Moses and as new as to-day is well set forth, including a Ministry of Health; and Lord Rhonda's work at the Local Government Board has already inspired him with a definite intention. The campaign against venereal diseases is not advanced, for instance, by having one fraction of work done in a Bill from the L.G.B. and another in a Bill from the Home Office, as at the present moment.

Having put his hand to the plough, Lord Rhonda is not the man to look behind him. The harvest will be men and women worthy of the wonderful past of our undegenerate race and of our incomparable task of maintaining the British Commonwealth, throughout the world, for the common weal of all mankind, in a secular calendar.

Husband Believed Dead.

The litigants in the action brought by Mr. Channell Law to set aside a deed of separation with Mrs. I. Abells Harragin shook hands in court at the conclusion of the hearing in the Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Peterson held that when the deed was entered into neither party believed the first husband to be alive. It was executed under a misconception and must be set aside. Mr. Law did not ask for costs, and Mr. Harragin undertook not to sue his name.

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 [SATUR., 21st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 [TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 [FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	20th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd July at d'light.
WWEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Hulchow	22nd July at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	23rd July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	24th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	26th July at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong July 19, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlapij	...	27th July	5th Aug.	KOBE
Tijpanas	...	28th July	6th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	FRI., 20th July, at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 24th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loosang	Fri., 20th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loosang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Wed., 25th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

MANILA LINE—Sailings approximately every five days, between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

HAIPHONG LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

CORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers leaving up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt. TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Whampoa and Chiooa.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Extraordinary Shipping Accident.
The deck of a foreign steamer which was in process of shipping coal at No. 9 staith, South Dock, Sunderland, was wrecked recently by an extraordinary accident. One of the couplings of a train of trucks being brought down the line to the drop broke, and the trucks ran headlong down the incline towards the vessel. The two leading ones plunged on to the deck of the ship, and a third hung suspended from the drop in momentary danger of following those which had preceded it. Several other trucks ran off the metals towards the end of the drop, where they fortunately jammed. As each truck contained some 20 tons of coal, which, with the weight of the truck itself, made 28 tons, a total of 56 tons fell on the deck of the vessel, the bridge of which was destroyed, with the deck houses, and other considerable damage done. Fortunately no person sustained injury.

Will the Submarine Campaign Cease?

The London "Daily Express" publishes the following statement, which appears in the "Ost Frouische Zeitung":—"In certain privileged circles it is well known, incredible though it may sound to any self-respecting German, that the Chancellor is still brooding over an understanding with England. Now, an understanding with England, and simultaneously with the United States, would be possible enough were we inclined to make so humiliating a concession to the enemy as to declare our U-boat weapon to be opposed to international law and to desist from using it. Nevertheless, humiliating though such a concession might be, it would at once afford a basis for negotiation, because it would deprive the United States of all grounds for war, and at the same time satisfy England's greatest and most insistent claim. We have every reason to believe that this question is already being considered by the leaders of the German Imperial Government, and we venture to express the hope that those personages may have the courage to face it in a statesmanlike spirit.

The Japanese Shipping Market.

Following the first proposal of peace made by Germany towards the end of last year the shipping market had, until quite recently, been marked by a decrease in transactions involving the transfer of the ownership of vessels. This was evidently owing to a belief that the end of the war was approaching. As a matter of fact, though the charter market continued as active as ever, the purchasers of vessels were quite few. Lately, however, the shipping market has been showing a revival of activity. While the charter market is showing increased activity with a noteworthy new feature in the shape of long-term contracts, there has been a crop of transactions in hulls, at prices creating a new record. It is scarcely necessary to state that the peace scare in the Japanese market has now completely given way to a conviction of a further prolongation of the war. Not long ago a contract was about to be signed for the sale of the Tokai-maru, of the Otsuzaki Kisen Kaisha, at ¥500 per ton, but this was ultimately cancelled. However, she has now been sold at ¥510. Below are given particulars of the vessels lately sold:-

Steamer.	Deadweight.	Ton.
Tokai-maru	6,258	¥530
Kirishima-maru X	2,300	540
Jun-maru	1,580	590
Nakayama-maru II	550	190
Tomeshima-maru	2,300	270
Newly-built	1,450	540
	1,800	550

The price of the Jun-maru—¥590 per ton—creates a new record in Japan. The charter market, especially in regard to the coasting service, is very active. The other day the Chiyda-maru was chartered at ¥25; this rate was the highest on record as far as the coasting service is concerned. This record has now been broken by the Nagaragawa-maru being chartered at ¥31.

Compliment to British Seamen.
The "Nieuwe Courant" (a Dutch newspaper), commenting on the decision of the British Seamen and Firemen's Union not to carry Socialist delegates to the Stockholm conference, states they signed guarantees to demand reparation for the U-boat outrage. "This decision is worthy of those who know what sea-chivalry means."

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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General Agents,

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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

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SAFES - Herring Hall Marvin.

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(Cooking) Fitted for Coal or Wood Fuel.

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(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE MESOPOTAMIA ENQUIRIES.

Why the Government Has Dropped the Matter.

London, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government's decision to drop the Mesopotamia enquiries was due to objections thereto and also to the undesirability of diverting the thought and energies of legislators and the Executive from the prosecution of the war during a critical time.

Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment in order to draw attention to the Government's refusal to accept Lord Hardinge's resignation. Mr. Bonar Law announced that it was most unlikely that the House would rise until the end of August.

UNREST IN PETROGRAD.

More Firing in the Streets.

London, July 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that thousands of sailors, engineers and workpeople have arrived from Kronstadt. The sailors were carrying banners inscribed "Down with authority, long live the Comrade!" Provocative firing started in the street and this was followed by random machine gun firing, causing a general panic.

The Military Governor of Petrograd announces that, in accordance with the Government's orders, he was to clear the city of armed persons threatening order and threatening the security of the citizens. Troops were ordered immediately to proceed to re-establish order, and the Governor has requested the citizens not to leave their houses except for urgent reasons and to close their doors, in order to exclude unknown persons.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

London, July 17.

The proclamation announcing the change of the name of the Dynasty renounces on behalf of Queen Victoria's descendants the use of the titles of Duke and Duchess of Saxony and of Prince and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM KALUSZ.

London, July 17.

A wireless Russian official report states: We repulsed persistent attacks north-eastward of Kalusz. For tactical considerations we transferred to the right bank of the Lomnica, leaving Kalusz but securing important river crossings. A strong enemy force threw us out of Novica, which our reserves recaptured. We captured Dumavoc on St. George's Channel in the Danube, also one gun and some prisoners. We left the village after carrying out the task.

CABINET CHANGES.

London, July 17.

It is officially announced that Sir Edward Carson has been appointed to the War Cabinet without portfolio. The other appointments are: Mr. Christopher Addison to be Minister of Reconstruction without portfolio, Mr. E. S. Montagu to be Secretary of State for India, Mr. Winston Churchill to be Minister of Munitions, and Sir Eric Campbell Geddes to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS' RELIEF.

Another Complaint About Rubeben.

Mr. F. Brocklehurst, chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Civilian Prisoners' Relief Fund, has written to Lord Newton complaining of the falling off in the number of acknowledgments of parcels sent to prisoners in Rubeben. The letter says:—

"During the past few weeks, both by postcard and letter, we have been frequently informed that the German authorities have placed an embargo upon the acknowledgment of parcels sent

from this country and received in Germany. The number of acknowledgments received by us during the last month confirms this information. Whereas we were receiving acknowledgments by the hundreds, they now come to us only in units. This is the very latest form of German savagery. They first of all starved our civilian prisoners and then permitted us to feed them. Now that we are sending food forward in sufficient quantities to feed them, they refuse us the satisfaction of learning whether they are being fed or not. Cannot some measures be taken to compel the German authorities to remove this cruel embargo?

ALLEGED "DOPING" OF RECRUITS.

Pills to Make Heart Beat Fast.

A strange story of an alleged plot to "dope" recruits and get them placed in a low medical category was told at Bow Street on May 30, when eight persons—two of them medical practitioners—were charged with making false statements and with conspiring together to defeat the provisions of the Military Service Act. Licensed were:—

Dr. Andrew Mackenzie Ross Sinclair, Dr. George H. Bishop, Thomas Silling, a messenger; Benjamin Grantway, surgeon; John Trichter, solicitor's clerk; E. Thomas Evans, superintendent insurance manager; David Morley, insurance manager; and Maurice Wand, inspector.

Mr. Huntley Jenkins, prosecuting, mentioned that Trichter was an enemy alien, who had been released from internment and since then had been acting as clerk to A. Jones and Co., solicitors, Commercial Street, E. While Grantway, who had an office of his own, also acted as clerk to the same firm. Evans, Morley, and Wand had offices at High-street, Whitechapel, and Dr. Sinclair was a member of the Whitehall Medical Board.

Evidence would be directed to show that Grantway, Trichter, Evans, Morley and Wand were engaged in a scheme by which, in return for substantial payments of money, they undertook to get recruits classified at Whitehall Medical Board in the particular classes which they desired, or the lowest class—C3—irrespective of their health. It would also be shown that recruits who had paid money to one of the defendants were taken to Dr. Sinclair, in his private capacity, in order that he might recognise them when they came before him as members of the Medical Board. He was paid a fee, and arrangements were made that they should come before him.

It was also arranged that, where the recruit could not be honestly classified C3, Dr. Bishop should proceed to dose him—"dope him" would, perhaps, be a better word," commented counsel—in order that he might be in a state of health in which an independent medical man could give an honest certificate as to his condition.

A wholesale furrier named Gordon obtained temporary exemption. He was represented before the tribunal by Jones and Co., whose clerk, Trichter, he met. He also met Wand and Morley, who told him that the price of a C3 certificate was £100. Grantway said, however, that it could be done for £85.

Gordon, who had already been classified O1, went to the War Office, and a man named Bennett was selected by the police to be introduced to the conspiracy. Gordon took Bennett to Trichter, who said, "You bring the money in Treasury notes and I will take you to Grantway to fix it up."

Later Bennett told Trichter that he would not take any medicine, as it was dangerous. He was introduced to Grantway, who said that he could get him a C3 certificate for £100, adding, "Or if you want to evade military

service, I have a scheme by which I can send you to America. I can get you that simpler."

Bennett said that he would rather have the C3 certificate, and Dr. Bishop gave him one to the effect that he had been given to whisky drinking, that his heart was dilated, and that the apex was displaced. In reality he was extremely temperate.

Bennett was then examined by Dr. Sinclair, who said, "I think you had better not go before the medical board for the present. You had better be satisfied with your classification. Things have altered at the medical board."

Later Trichter said to Bennett, "You had better have some medicine," and mentioned that a certain doctor would supply "three bottles for £25." Grantway, however, mentioned Bishop, and said, "See if he can give you some pills to act on your heart."

Bishop gave Bennett nine pills, and later said to him "Your heart's very fast. I think now you can go and see Sir James Mackenzie." Bishop gave the man nine more pills to take before going to the Medical Board.

Bennett said he felt depressed, and Bishop remarked, "That's good...." Grantway instructed Bennett to see Sir James Mackenzie and Dr. Sinclair, saying, "You have to come from him (Sinclair) to me with £115 in Treasury notes. If you get O3 I'll keep the lot. If you are unfortunate enough to get C2, I'll only keep £40."

Sir James Mackenzie saw Bennett and gave him a certificate.

Sir James, however, was somewhat puzzled about Bennett's condition, and wrote to Dr. Bishop to that effect. The pills contained a drug which would increase the beats and would frequently cause palpitation. They contained about five grains of the drug each.

Counsel then told of how Gordon, who, it was arranged should pay £110, was taken to see Dr. Sinclair, and was eventually classified C3.

Det-Sergt. Brewer stated that Dr. Sinclair said, "I have done nothing improper in recruiting. I have only put them into the classifications to which they were entitled."

Other police officers gave evidence, and it was mentioned that at Evans's house a sum of £314 was found, which Evans said was part of an insurance policy on behalf of Gordon.

Mr. Jones (defending) questioned one of the witnesses with a view to testing his identification of Trichter, adding: "Ask you, because I have heard it said by so many people how much he is like Charlie Chaplin." (Laughter.)

Witnesses said he was certain of the identity.

Inspector Wensley said that Dr. Bishop had an unblemished reputation.

The case was adjourned till June 7.

THE C.E.M.S.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held on Monday next, July 23, on board the Oneone, which leaves Statue Pier at 6 p.m.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Presentation of Sports Prizes.

An interesting little function took place at Queen's College today just before the school broke up for the annual holidays, when the Headmaster presented the prizes won in tennis and volleyball. The winners in the tennis competitions were:—

Championship Singles.—Prize presented by Mr. S. E. Green won by S. Nagano; 2, S. R. Ismail.

Championship Doubles.—Wei Lan-san and A. Ramjahn (prize presented by Ng Sae-tung and Carroll Brothers).

Handicap Singles.—S. Nagano (prize presented by Lo Shan-wan).

Handicap Doubles.—Wei Lan-san and A. Ramjahn.

The members of the senior volleyball team, who won the Volley-ball League, were each presented with a silver badge.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Headmaster, the donors of the prizes and the successful competitors.

IN NATIONAL INTEREST.

Famous Sculptor Exempted.

On the ground of national interest, the Law Society Tribunal recently granted three months' exemption, with leave to appeal again, to Mr. Jacob Epstein, 36, a sculptor, passed for general service.

Mr. Newbolt, K.C., said that his client's work in regard to national memorials was of extreme value, and he occupied an exceptional place in the world of art. He hoped to be commissioned to design the Kitchen Memorial in St. Paul's. He had carved a bust of Lord Fisher, who was greatly impressed by his work. His exemption was originally applied for by the British Museum; the National Art Collections Fund, the Wallace Collection, and other art museums as a matter of national importance. If he were crippled or lost an eye, he would never be able to do any further work, which perhaps only two or three other people in the world could do. He was American born, and was naturalised in 1910.

A millionaire director of a New York art museum had cabled that Mr. Epstein was one of the two or three great sculptors living. He was ordered to join the V. T. O.

Returned Banished.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of his sentence. Defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship sent him to prison for a year and ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

FIELD GLASSES.

Another Appeal to Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, sends as the following further appeal for glasses on behalf of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. Glasses can as before be sent direct to London or to the Hon. Secretary, War Charities, Post Office Buildings.

Eaglemere,

Ascot,

Berks.

May 25th 1917.

The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Charities Fund, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—I feel diffident of asking further help where so much has been done already, but if you could see your way to bring to the notice of the British community that the need for glasses and telescopes still goes on, I should be very grateful.

In the recent movement in France, many glasses were lost with the brave men using them, while the more open character of the fighting now in progress, has sensibly increased the demand. Further we learn from the letters how indispensable telescopes are for scouting, sniping and artillery observation.

Since I wrote last, the address of the Fund in London has been altered, and glasses should now be sent to:—The Manager, Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

I will, of course, gladly acknowledge any that can still be spared.

Yours truly,

ROBERTS.

The late Lord Roberts asked the nation for the loan of field-glasses for the period of the war for the troops. Lady Roberts has since written to the press in the same sense. In response, some 27,000 glasses have been lent.

The great conflict on which the country is engaged brings to light, as time goes on, unprecedented needs. No one could have anticipated the scale and urgency of the demand for good glasses for all ranks, and, despite the very large number distributed, this demand grows daily more insistent. Those responsible for the scheme are in a position to say that every good glass lent, means the saving of gallant lives.

Lord Roberts desired the National Service League to undertake the administration of his scheme. Glasses should be sent (with a card enclosed in the case) addressed as above. They will be acknowledged by Lady Roberts, engraved with a registered number, lent to an officer, N.C.O., or man in need of them, and returned to the owners when circumstances permit at the end of the war.

Types of Glasses Desired, in Order of Preference.

A—Field Glasses.

(1) Prismatic glasses, + 8, by Rose, Zeiss, Goetz, Negretti and Zambra, Dolland, and other well-known makers.

LIFE IN SINGAPORE.

Cost of Living Increasing.

The hotel accommodation of Singapore is taxed to the utmost just now with residents and visitors, the former class being discouraged as much as possible, which is rather hard, as there are very few houses to be had. One would have thought that the departure of the "alien" residents would have eased the house situation, but the influx of Allies, especially of our latest, seems to have more than compensated for the alien loss. The demand for houses is probably a part cause of the increased rental asked, and also the cause of higher rates obtaining at the Hotels. Cases are known of \$80 a month rooms being raised to \$150 a month and paid, perhaps not cheerfully, but at all events paid. As much as \$30 a day has been asked for simple accommodation for a man and his wife at one hotel, but bargaining brought it down to \$25 a day. Hotels in town with boarding houses in the suburbs, as is done in at least on case, might solve the difficulty, but the country branches would have to be very well looked after. There are not too many suitable premises for such a plan. Tynesall, or the Tontonia Club, or the Istana Lama might suit but a lot of money would have to be spent on them, and naturally the hotel people will ask is this going to last?

It needs no prophet to foretell that if present prices continue it will not, for a hotel bill running into pounds sterling a day will put travel beyond the means of most people.—Singapore Free Press.

(2) Prismatic glasses, + 8 and higher powers, by the above.

(3) Non-prismatic, by Dolland, + 5.

(4) Good old-fashioned non-prismatic racing-glasses.

In answer to many enquiries, ordinary opera-glasses are hardly suitable for military purposes.

B.—Telescopes.

(1) Good deer-stalking telescopes.

(2) Large telescopes on stands.

(3) Any smaller telescopes except toys.

AM I JUSTIFIED

in using my good FIELD GLASSES for pleasure when I might send them to LADY ROBERTS for the Troops at the Front?

All glasses sent are acknowledged by Lady Roberts, engraved with a registered number, lent to an officer, N. C. O., or man in need of them, and returned to the owners when circumstances permit at the end of the War. 27,000 pairs have been dealt with under this scheme. Telescopes are also in great demand.

EVERY GOOD GLASS LENT MEANS THE SAVING OF GALLANT LIVES.

Address for sending:—Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Woolen Cloth for China.

Formerly the Chinese Government imported woollen cloth for military wear from Germany, but since the first Revolution has come to buy largely from Japan. It is said that this year there have been increased orders from China, and the Nippon Keori Kaisha alone has already exported 75,000 yards. It is now reported that a further order for 150,000 yards has been booked, and a Chinese military official is shortly to come over to make a formal conclusion of the contract. The price is said to be near ¥250, while the delivery is due about October next.

Japanese Cotton Cloth in America.

According to advices received in Osaka, there are persistent rumours on the New York Cotton Exchange of projects for the importation of Japanese cotton textiles in preference to British goods. It is said that this is suggested because of the scarcity of tonnage between New York and Liverpool. In any case, the import into the United States of British cotton goods has recently been steadily decreasing, and in view of the increasing demands imports will have to be obtained from Japan to make good the deficit. These reasons are suggested for the reported project of New York merchants. If the project materializes, this will further add not a little to the development of Japanese-American trade, not to speak of increased prosperity for the already very prosperous cotton spinning industry in this country.

Trade Difficulties in North Manchuria.

It is said that some Japanese merchants are involved in serious difficulties as the result of the lack of railway accommodation in North Manchuria. Some time ago, on account of pressure on the Chinese Eastern Railway between Changchun and Harbin, the goods traffic from Japan and Korea to Russia via Manchuria was greatly restricted; as a matter of fact the parcel-post service was altogether suspended for a time. With a decrease of the congestion of goods at Changchun the restriction on the Chinese Eastern Railway between Changchun and Harbin was recently removed, with the result that Japanese merchants who had restricted their consignments commenced shipping them all together. The South Manchuria Railway is transporting these consignments via Dairen and the Korean Railway, with three goods trains a day on each route. The railway traffic from Harbin northwards is still restricted to three trains a day, while the capacity of these is about half that of the South Manchuria Railway trains. As a result Japanese consignments for Russia are now accumulating at Harbin. To make matters worse, there is an increasing number of Russian merchants, who, according to the *Mainichi*, are deliberately trying to delay the taking over of the goods in view of the recent steady decline in the value of the rouble. This has assisted the accumulation of goods at Harbin. The warehouse companies there have consequently raised charges so high that the charge on cotton cloth, hosiery, and other cotton goods, which constitute the greater portion of the goods congested, is even higher than the value of the goods. The result is, the *Mainichi* learns, that some of the Japanese merchants are abandoning their consignments. These are being sold by the Russian authorities at very low prices to Russian or Chinese merchants in Harbin. In other words, the difficulties of Japanese merchants, due to the inadequate accommodation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are being turned to good account by their Russian and Chinese rivals. The *Mainichi* predicts that if the present state of affairs continues for any length of time, Japanese merchants will find themselves in a serious predicament and some trouble may arise in consequence. — *Japan Chronicle*.

BISHOP BRENT ON WAR'S EFFECTS.

His Conclusions After Visit to the Battle Lines.

That war inclines the man in the trenches, the civilian behind the line, and nations as a whole, towards God rather than away from Him, was the opinion expressed recently in New York by the Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines. Bishop Brent has but recently returned from Europe, where, he spent four months, chiefly at the front in France. He said that everywhere he went along the French and British lines he found evidence of religion, and, while it was not possible to make sweeping generalizations, back of the lines as well, the war had, in the main, made for constructive belief.

Constantly facing death in the trenches engenders a certain amount of fatalism, the Bishop admitted, but not the fatalism that leads the soldier to trust in luck, rather the kind that makes him put his trust in God. Between the two he drew a sharp distinction. In common with almost every other American who has visited France and England since August, 1914, Bishop Brent commented on the magnificent spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which has transfigured both nations in their grim fight for liberty.

"Let us turn first to France," Bishop Brent said. "Prior to the war there it was considered something of an offence if an officer showed himself to be religious by his conversation, or by in any way revealing his soul. To-day it is quite the opposite. This is what happens: I was at mess with a group of staff officers, the ranking officer a man of great eminence. The question of religion and its relation not only to soldiers, but to the whole nation, was introduced by one of them. He told me that he thought the war had revived the Christian religion, and that, moreover, the revival had come to stay."

"He gave me this reason: The soldiers found themselves confronted with death continuously, and this led them to the conclusion that the only things worth considering were the things that this life and the life beyond the grave had in common. They discovered, he said, new values. He frankly told me that he was a religious man. And all this was during the course of an ordinary conversation. It was taken as a matter of course."

"Everywhere I went along the French line I saw evidence of religion. In Verdun they have a beautiful little chapel and a very fine chaplain. Even amidst the ruins of Souville there was a place hallowed out where services were held. As you know, there are a great many priests with the French army, and it is not uncommon to see a soldier making his confession 'right in the trenches.'"

"So far as church attendance is a symptom of religion in religion, the attendance in the churches throughout France indicates that the people are truly worshipping. I went into churches in a great many places, not merely in Paris, but in towns behind the line outside the zone of actual fighting. They were always crowded."

"Of course, I do think," he continued, "that the constant facing of death makes men more or less fatalistic. I felt my self as the soldier feels when the shells were whistling over my head. 'Is that shell labelled with my name?' I see nothing, however, especially irreligious in that sort of fatalism. There is a Christian fatalism and a naturalistic fatalism, or, in other words, a fatalism that trusts in God and a fatalism that trusts in luck. The kind one finds in the trenches has been expressed in a verse by Julian Grenfell, written about a month before he was killed:

Through joy and blindness he shall know,
Not caring much to know, that still
Nor lead nor steel shall reach him,
That it is not the Destined Will,
"Coming to England, you have a different religious genius, but

there is no question about that nation being stirred to its very depths. H. G. Wells has criticized very severely the recent national mission of reputation of the established church, and no doubt some of his criticism is true. At the same time, Mr. Wells is not in any position to be a religious critic. When he gives a vision of religion that is so compelling and powerful that the religion which he criticizes becomes pale and insignificant beside his own ideal, he will become a critic worthy of attention. Not until then, however.

"So far as the soldiers are concerned, you will find a great variety of religious reaction. But, in the main, the war has made for constructive belief. Take, for instance, the case of large numbers of men, men of culture, character, position, and wealth, who prior to the war were drifting along without any serious aim. Great numbers of these men have found their soul in the war. Men like Julian Grenfell and his brother Billy. Men of literary talent have been made to sound a note of sincerity and power through the war that would not have come to fruition otherwise. Hankey's book, 'A Student in Arms,' is a good illustration."

"Generals and other high ranking officers, who have not been especially religious, now confess that they have been driven to prayer by the weight of their anxieties and responsibilities. I remember taking an ordinary service at the front when there were four major-generals present, the ranking one being commander of an army. This was not an exception. It was a commonplace. The Tommies are single-minded chaps and very readily respond to religious appeal. It is not an uncommon thing, before an offensive takes place, for the men to ask the chaplain to hold the communion service. You find readiness to sacrifice self, to lay down life everywhere."

"As for the great body of civilians, both in France and England, you find a heroic and a magnificent spirit. Parents actually rejoice to give their sons to a cause which they believe to be greater than anything in life. France has become transfigured by this spirit, and England almost as much so. I didn't find a single person among the hundreds I talked to, who had lost sons, who showed any bitterness. And in every instance there was a searching out for God."

"War does reveal the worst in men, however, as well as bring out the best, so one must not make a sweeping generalization as though it were solely a movement of Godward. The evil excesses and self-indulgence of certain sections of society are just as terrific as the religious splendour and the self-sacrifices of other sections are magnificent. War is undoubtedly an evil, and it depends on the choice of the people who are face to face with the hideous realities of it whether they become ennobled or debased. That choice the people of the United States must soon make. As to the outcome here and in Europe, I have enough belief in the innate power of man, guided by the spirit of God, to be convinced that a new epoch of sincerity and high purposes lies on the horizon."

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hold the office of Director of Naval Construction in the new organization, and remains the principal technical adviser of the Board of Admiralty on the design of warships.

The following appointments to the Controller's department have been made:—

Deputy Controllers.

Mr. Thomas Bell, late managing director of Messrs. John Brown and Co.'s Clydebank establishment, to be Deputy Controller for Dockyards and Shipbuilding. He will be responsible to the Controller for all matters pertaining to the construction of warships and the maintenance, alteration, and repair of warships and armed merchant cruisers, both at the Royal Dockyards and by contract.

Major General A. S. Collard, C. B., R. E., director of inland waterways and docks in the department of the Director General of Movements and Railways, to be Deputy Controller for Auxiliary Shipbuilding. He will be responsible to the Controller for all matters connected with the design, construction, and purchase of merchant ships, transports, oilers, fleet coaling vessels, and similar vessels of inland water transport vessels, and of auxiliary small craft of all kinds, required by the Admiralty or other Government department. He will also be responsible for the alteration and repair of all such vessels except at the Royal Dockyards.

Sir Vincent L. Raven, Chief Superintendent of Ordnance Factories, to be Deputy Controller for Armament Production. He will be responsible to the Controller for all matters pertaining to the manufacture and purchase of ordnance, i.e., material, torpedo and mine, etc., material.

Directors.

Mr. W. J. Berry, Assistant Director of Naval Construction, to be Director of Warship Production. He will be responsible to the Deputy Controller for dockyards and shipbuilding, for the economical and expeditious construction of warships of all kinds by contract, including hull, armour, machinery, electrical apparatus, and equipment and fittings.

Rear Admiral Laurence E. Power, C.B., M.V.O., Superintendent of Contract-built Ships, to be Director of Dockyards and Repairs. He will be responsible to the Deputy Controller for dockyards and shipbuilding, for the general management of the dockyards, and for the economical and expeditious performance of work therein, including the construction, repairs, and alterations of warships and their machinery, electrical apparatus, equipment, and fittings.

Colonel H. Livesey, R.E., Deputy Director of Inland Waterways and Docks, to be Director of Contracts during the absence of Sir Frederick W. Black, K.C.B., who is now serving as Director General of Munitions Supply in the Ministry of Munitions.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Beharrel, Assistant Director General of Movements and Railways, to be Director of Statistics. Lieut. Col. R. S. Horne, K.C., to be a director charged with all questions relating to the supply, distribution, and allotment of raw materials.

The services of the military officers above mentioned have been placed at the disposal of the Board of Admiralty by the Army Council.

Sir Vincent Raven's services have been placed at the disposal of the Board of Admiralty by the Minister of Munitions.

Acting Captain Thomas E. Cresse, C.B., R.N., has been appointed to be naval assistant to the Controller, and Mr. J. A. O. Oshington has been appointed to be civil assistant to the Third Sea Lord and the Controller.

Sir James Marshall, K.C.B., Director of Dockyards and Dockyard Work, and Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B., Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, are now relinquishing the appointments which they continued to hold at the request of the Board of Admiralty since they reached the normal age of retirement from the public service.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks	\$670
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	\$340
North Chinas	\$140
Unions	\$340
Yangtzes	b. ex 73 1924
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	\$143
H. K. Fires	\$325
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	\$85
Steamboats	\$13
Indos (Def.)	\$1014
Indos (Pref.)	\$40
Shells	120/-
Ferries	\$29
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	\$96
Malabons	\$29
MINING.	
Kailans	\$46
Langkats	\$151
Raub	\$245
Tronohs	\$256
Urals	\$27
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	\$68
Kowloon Docks	\$114
Shai Docks	\$93
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	\$95
H. K. Hotels	\$98
Land Invest.	\$93
H'phreys Est.	\$625
K'loon Lands	\$33
Shai Lands	\$80
West Points	\$724
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	\$155
Kung Yiks	\$1450
Shai Cottons	\$1234
Yangtzepeos	\$13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	\$7
China Light & P. n.	\$450
Providents	\$790
Dairy Farms	\$23
Green Islands	\$730
H. K. Electric	\$48
H. K. Ice Co.	\$151
Ropes	\$274
Steel Foundries	\$10
Trams, Low Level	\$640
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$910
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$340
Laundries	\$18
U. Waterboats	\$18
Watsons	\$6
Wm. Powells	\$650
Morning Posts	\$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY JULY 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
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60 d/s.	2/7 13/16
4 m/s.	2/7 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	11 1/4
T/T Japan	12 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	62 1/2
co & New York	
T/T Java	150 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.63
Demand, Paris	3.63 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/8 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	63 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.76
6 m/s. France	3.81
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	62 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
T/T Cebu	Nom.
Demand, Manila	125
Demand, Singapore	11 1/4
On Haiphong	4 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	4 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	5 1/2
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO GO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.	10.30 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 11.15 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M.	11.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 Noon to 12.15 Noon	12.00 Noon to 12.15 Noon	10 MIN.
12.30 Noon to 12.45 Noon	12.30 Noon to 12.45 Noon	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	1.30 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M.	2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 3.15 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

10.00 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. every half-hour.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.

10.30 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 11.15 A.M.

11.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M.

12.00 Noon to 12.15 Noon

12.30 Noon to 12.45 Noon

1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.

1.30 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.

2.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.

2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M.

3.00 P.M. to 3.15 P.M.

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